

## SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN DEMOCRATIC SITUATION AT ST. LOUIS

Democratic Platform  
Without Money Plank

Declaration on Finance Waits on Sub-Committee—Advocates Low Tariff, and Vigorous Trust Prosecution.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—The following is the platform drafted by the subcommittee on resolutions, excepting that a paragraph on the gold standard has been omitted by vote of the whole committee and certain minor changes in the plank on trusts have been made at the request of Bryan. A report from the committee is to be made at 8 o'clock this evening.

The platform, with the exceptions noted, reads:

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, declare our devotion to the essential principles of the Democratic faith which brings us together in party communion.

Under them, local self-government and national unity and prosperity were alike established. They underlaid our independence, the structure of our free republic, and every Democratic extension from Louisiana to California, and Texas to Oregon, which preserves faithfully in all the States the tie between taxation and representation. They yet inspired the masses of our people, guarding jealously their rights and liberties, and cherishing their fraternity, peace, and orderly development.

They remind us of our duties and responsibilities as citizens and impress upon us, particularly at this time, the necessity of reform and the rescue of the administration of government from the headstrong, arbitrary, and spasmodic moods which disturb business and uncertainty, and pervade the public mind with dread, distrust, and perturbation.

## Proverbs of the Nation.

The application of these fundamental principles to the living issues of the day constitutes the first step toward the assured peace, safety, and progress of our nation; Freedom of the press, of conscience, and of speech; equality before the law of all citizens; the right of trial by jury; freedom of the person defended by the writ of habeas corpus; liberty of personal contract untrammelled by sumptuary laws; the supremacy of the civil over military authority; a well-disciplined militia; the separation of church and state; economy in expenditures; low taxes, that labor may be lightly burdened; the prompt and sacred fulfillment of public and private obligations; fidelity to treaties; peace and friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none, and absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republics. These are the principles which democracy has established as proverbs of the nation, and they should be constantly invoked, preached, resorted to, and entered.

## Economy and Honesty.

1. Large reductions can readily be made in the annual expenditures of the Government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service, and we shall insist upon the strictest economy and frugality compatible with vigorous and efficient civil, military and naval administration as a right of the people too clear to be denied or withheld.

2. The enforcement of honesty in the public service, and to that end a thorough legislative investigation of those executive departments of the Government already known to be dishonest, as well as other departments suspected of harboring corruption, and the punishment of ascertained corrupt officials without fear or favor or regard to persons. The persistent and deliberate refusal of both the Senate and the House of Representatives to permit such investigation to be made by either branch of Congress demonstrates that only by a change in the executive and in the House of Representatives can complete exposure, punishment, and correction be obtained.

## Simplicity in Office.

In broader furtherance of that end, the Federal Government should not permit itself to be robbed by entering into contracts with the owners of trusts or unlawful combinations in restraint of interstate trade, existing in violation of law. We believe that one of the best methods of procuring economy and honesty in the public service is to have public officials, from the occupant of the White House down to the lowest of them, return, as nearly as may be, to Jeffersonian simplicity of living.

3. We favor the nomination and election of a President trained in the ways of the Constitution, who shall set his face sternly against executive usurpation of legislative and judicial functions, whether that usurpation be ruled under the guise of executive construction of existing laws or whether it take refuge in the tyrant's plea of necessity or superior wisdom.

## Tariff and Trusts.

4. The Democratic party has been and will continue to be the consistent opponent of that class of tariff legislation by which certain interests have been permitted, through Congressional favor, to draw a heavy tribute from the American people. This monstrous perversion of those equal opportunities which our political institutions were established to secure, have caused what may once have been infant industries to become the greatest combinations of capital that the world has ever known.

These publicly-favored enterprises have, through trust methods, been converted into monopolies, thus bringing to an end domestic competition, which was the only check upon the extravagant profits made possible by the protective system.

## By "Friends of Masses."

We favor a wise, conservative, and businesslike revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses, and for the commonweal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and its discriminations, keeping in view the ultimate end of "equality of burdens and equality of opportunities," and the constitutional purpose of raising a revenue by taxation, to wit, the support of the Federal Government in all its integrity and virility, but in simplicity, and keeping also in view, as men of common sense should, existing conditions, however wrongfully, mistakenly, or unjustly brought about, and the danger to the cause of tariff reform itself of abrupt and revolutionary reversal of policy.

## Two Cardinal Principles.

We should bear in mind, in short, these two things:

First, the general principle that the sole derivation of the power of taxation

is the support of the Federal Government, economically, effectively, and constitutionally administered, and

Second, the equal truth that in the assertion of any general principle and in reaching any ultimate end, however sacred and logically unavoidable, due regard, but only due regard, must and should be paid to actually existing conditions.

We favor the reduction of tariff taxation on trust-produced articles to the point where foreign competition may enter the American market whenever trusts and combines, seeking monopoly, raise their prices to the American consumer above a reasonable and just profit by such reduction depriving trusts and monopolies of the power to extort from the American people, under shelter of American law, prices higher than those charged foreigners for identical articles.

## Indorse Panama Canal.

Our party, having long earnestly advocated the construction of an inter-oceanic canal for the purposes of national defense and commerce between the States, and with foreign nations, we favor the early completion of the Isthmian Canal.

But while making this declaration and accepting the results as an accomplished and irreversible fact, we cannot but forcibly express our disapproval of the methods by which, in disregard of the usages and obligations, the canal route has been acquired, or too forcibly record our hope that this precedent of default diplomacy may never be used against us to our humiliation and injury.

## Vigorous Trust Prosecutions.

We recognize that the gigantic trusts and combinations designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor, and which have been fostered and promoted under Republican rule, are a menace to beneficial competition and an obstacle to permanent business prosperity.

We demand the vigorous and impartial enforcement of the laws already made to prevent and control both trusts and combinations, and we favor any further legislation in restraint thereof as experience shows to be necessary.

Corporations must forever remain subject to regulation in the interest of the people. A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We recognize the right of capital in all legitimate lines of enterprise to combine for the increase of business, for enlarging productive capacity, and for decreasing the cost of production, but when such combination is its purpose or effect creates or tends to create a monopoly in its production to restrain trade, or to stifle competition; to increase the cost to the consumer or to control the market, it violates the spirit of our laws, becomes inimical to public welfare and peace, and should be so regulated, controlled, or prohibited by law as to amply protect the public interests.

## Fostered by Republicans.

We demand that the restraint of such illegal combinations be entrusted to the Democratic party, which is not responsible for their existence and which has ever protested against their continuance. We condemn the Republican system of legislation under which trusts and monopolies are enabled to exact higher prices for their manufactured products from our own people than they sell them for abroad.

We demand an enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the end that the traveling public and shippers of this country may have prompt and adequate relief from the abuses they are subjected to in the matter of transportation.

We favor the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine in its full integrity.

We favor a liberal trade treaty with Canada.

We favor the reduction of the army and of army expenditures to the point where the national treasury is safe and sufficient.

We favor the maintenance and liberal annual increase of the navy as the best defense in our isolated continental condition against a foreign foe and a source of possible danger to our liberties as a people.

## Rights of Labor.

We favor the enactment and administration of law giving labor and capital impartially their just rights. Capital and labor ought not to be enemies. Each is necessary to the other. Each has its rights, but the rights of labor are certainly no less "vested," no less "sacred," and no less "inalienable" than the rights of capital.

## The Foreign Policy.

We favor the preservation, in so far as we can, of an open door for the world's commerce in the Orient without unnecessary entanglement in Oriental and European affairs and without arbitrary, unlimited, irresponsible, and absolute government anywhere within our jurisdiction.

We oppose, as fervently as did George Washington himself, an indefinite, irresponsible, discretionary, and vague absolutism and a policy of colonial exploitation, no matter where or by whom invoked or exercised; we believe with Thomas Jefferson and John Adams that the Government has a right to make one set of laws for those "at home" and another and a different set of laws, absolute in their character, for those "in the colonies."

All men under the American flag are entitled to the protection of the institutions which emblem the flag as if they are inherently unfit for those institutions then they are inherently unfit for the emblem of the American body politic. Wherever there may exist a people incapable of being governed under the American Constitution, the territory of that people ought not to be part of the American domain.

## For Filipinos as For Cubans.

We insist that we ought to do for the Filipinos what we have already done for the Cubans. And it is our intent, as soon as it can be done wisely and safely for the Filipinos themselves, to enter into amicable arrangements with them concerning naval stations, coaling stations, trade relations, and upon suitable guarantees of protection to all national and international interests, to set the Filipino people upon their feet.

EDWIN B. HAY



DELEGATE FROM THE DISTRICT.

As Candidate For the Position of Secretary to the Democratic National Committee He Came Within Three Votes of Landing the Coveted Place.

Homesick Clifford at St. Louis  
Gives Impressions of the Pike

St. Louis, Mo., July 5, 1904.

My Dear: Anthony Comstock ought to make it a point to see that it does not rain on the Pike at least while the Democratic National Convention is here. You can't blame the women, when six inches of perfectly good Missouri clay carries a top coat of two inches of perfectly good Missouri rain water, a 1 there is lots more of it coming down by the barrel. Even the men hoist their trousers up for a display of about five inches of bargain hosiery.

Mayor Harrison seems to wear a soothing hue of yellow. Tom Johnson, of Ohio, runs to mild pink. Tammany delegates appear to favor shades of red. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, favors a delicate lilac color. These particular instances I give to show that I didn't slight the men in the rubbering I was forced to do. When it rains on the Pike you have to rubber unless you walk along with your eyes elevated at an angle of 95 degrees.

I wanted to see the Pike before you came down. I wanted to see if it were a nice place for you to go. I am not positive yet. I shall have to go several times more before I can reach a calm judicial opinion. I'll have to go some time when it is not raining, or has not been raining.

As I said, Anthony Comstock ought to take the matter up at once. It's going to spoil the shows along the Pike if it keeps on raining, and it may stampede the national convention. Delegates who were out there yesterday afternoon when it was raining, and last night, are talking of taking rooms near the grounds so they can get over quickly when it begins to pour. It will spoil the Pike shows because there is more to see outside for nothing than inside for cash money.

I noticed particularly last night two young women in dresses which had been sweet and white. As they passed by the Cairo show, the Barker in front turned his megaphone toward another Barker, and yelled:

"This has hurt business 30 per cent."

I think he was too conservative. The young women had all the mud that could get on their skirts, but I guess it's instinct which makes them haul them up whether there is anything to be saved or not.

I butted around among the politicians all day, until about 9 o'clock. It doesn't matter what kind of a convention it is, you know, just so it's a convention. One gets the habit. Then I started for the Pike.

By a natural instinct I got a car which would have landed me next to the worst entrance to the grounds if I had let it. This did not look good to me, so I staid on and was dumped at the worst. This one was so bad that you couldn't get in at all except by pass, and I had only cash money. Then I walked back to the next worst through six inches of clay covering a desolate hillside outside the grounds. They told me afterward it was a mile walk when dry and by daylight. I should guess it was about ten when wet and in the dark.

Then I hit the Intramural and by natural instinct again took the line running the wrong way. This became a cheerful ride owing to the presence of a Southern girl, who had been carried around three times in a vain effort to get off at the right station to reach her hotel. It cost her twenty cents every time she went around, and she had reached a high state of indignation. She saw a plain conspiracy to keep her on that car until she had spent all her money. The conductor was so delighted with her soft manipulation of vowels that he deliberately provoked her indignation just to hear her talk. At last he let her off at the right station.

A man remarked that he had been living inside the grounds for two months, and hadn't learned the mysteries of the Intramural yet. It was the most mysterious thing on the grounds, he said, not excepting the "mysteries of Asia," and the "mysteries of India," which may be solved on the Pike for 10 cents a mystery. It was worth the ride when you reached the Pike. I don't think I saw one of the regular shows. What was the use? Mamie Maloney from Grand Avenue trying to keep her nun's veiling skirt, 35 cents a yard at bargain, out of the puddles was a better bill than Fatima of Cairo, or Borgia, the Russian dancer. HOMESICK CLIFFORD.

—From the Chicago Tribune.

## free and independent, to work out their own destiny.

The endeavors of the Secretary of War, by pledging the Government's indorsement for "promoters" in the Philippine Islands, to make the United States, a partner in speculative exploitation of the archipelago, which was only temporarily held up by the opposition of Democratic Senators in the last session, will, if successful, lead to a permanent entanglement from which it will be difficult to escape.

We favor Statehood for Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, Statehood for Arizona, Statehood for New Mexico, and a territorial government for Porto Rico.

We favor the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

## DIVORCE GRANTED MRS. FOUST.

Caroline Foust was today divorced from Judson Foust on statutory grounds. The decree is signed by Justice Anderson, and awards Mrs. Foust the custody of her minor child, Milford C. Foust.

\$16—World's Fair—C. & O. Railway.

Coach excursion each Thursday in July, 2:30 p. m. Scenic route. One night out.

HABIT GROWS ON MAN  
WHO ELOPES FOURTH TIME

WILKESBARE, Pa., July 8.—Andrew Patrick, of this city, who had eloped three times, made his fourth successful attempt, when he disappeared with Susie Muscal, a twenty-year-old daughter of a neighbor.

The police believe he has gone to Braddock, Pa., where he formerly lived, and the police there and at Pittsburgh were notified today by Chief Jones and a description of the man forwarded.

Several years ago Patrick left his wife in Europe and came to this country with another woman. His wife followed, and after many months' search found him in Toronto, living with No. 2.

She induced him to run away with her, and they went to Braddock. There, after a couple of years, he met No. 3, and eloped with her to this city, where they have resided for the past five years. No. 3 today complained to the police of his disappearance with No. 4.

He is thirty-six years old and rather good looking.

Are You Thinking?  
1-6-8-10-12-9-4-2

STROKES THE PETS  
IN DEMOCRATIC ZOO

St. Louis Character Finds More Fun Outside Convention Than Inside—Cutting Sarcasm in His Remarks.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Col. Abe Slipsky is one of the notable characters of this convention city. There is not a man, woman, or child in St. Louis who does not know what the colonel has accomplished in the way of instructing his henchmen how to deliver votes on election day, and the sociological information he has acquired by lending money at 8 per cent, and bartering diamonds is admitted by all those who enjoy his acquaintance. But now they say that when Colonel Slipsky enlisted in the cause of education he missed his vocation.

The colonel gave a demonstration of his ability as a Barker in front of the Coliseum, and it was evident to all who heard him that the colonel's place was on the pike at a salary of \$500 an hour.

## Lured by Animal Pictures.

Those who attended the Republican convention at Minneapolis, in which the colonel was a power, recall his impromptu orations in the hotel corridors as one of the most delightful features of the gathering, but nothing that the colonel ever did is to be compared to his latest effort here. In Minneapolis the colonel was in the hands of his political

friends, and, although he never allows friendship to interfere with his flow of nimble wit and satire, it has now been made evident that it required a convention of his political opponents to inspire him to a surpassing effort.

The colonel walked up Locust Street to see sights around the convention hall. He had a ticket to get into the convention, but when he saw the walls of the Coliseum covered with lithographs of the Hagenbeck animal show, which is one of the attractions of the pike at the World's Fair, he concluded he could have more fun on the outside than he could if he entered the hall. So, mounting a box and holding aloft his ticket, he thus addressed the crowd:

## Since Hector Was a Pup.

"Right this way, ladies and gentlemen, for the greatest animal show on earth. No such aggregation has ever before been gotten together since Hector was a pup, and he's an old dog now. First and foremost, we have a mountain lion from Nebraska, the fiercest and most dangerous political animal that roams the plains.

"Come right in and see 'Joe' Bailey, of Texas. We will feed him raw meat from the naked hand. His teeth will be taken out before your very eyes and you can watch him roar.

"Our second exhibition will be David 'Bosco' Hill, the turtle boy, in his great

feat of eating anti-Parker reptiles alive. He eats 'em alive, not pies and cakes, but anti-Parker snakes. He eats 'em alive.

"We will next present to you the 'Tammany Tiger.' The feats that this wonderful beast will perform will amuse you to an extent that if you do not declare that they alone are worth the price of admission, you can have your money back. Watch him grin when Hill pulls his tail, and observe how, when his medicine is administered to him, he will try to look as though he liked it. Do not be alarmed if he butts his head and claws the bars; that is only a playful way he has.

## Folk's Missouri Zebras.

"We will also introduce to you 'Joe' Folk and his marvelous trained troupe of Missouri zebras. Missouri is raising more of these striped animals just now than she is mules. As a corraler and trainer of the animals Folk is without a peer in the world."

"What do they do?" shouted one of the colonel's auditors.

"Everybody," was the colonel's quick response. "Stepping from the main tent on the side show," he went on, "you will see 'Willie' Hearst, the strong man, in his famous feat of busting the trusts. With one blow of his mighty arm he will crush a dozen of them. He will conclude his performance by supporting the Democratic platform on his chest."

## Dr. Mary Walker, Too.

"The highly interesting performance in the side tent will terminate with a debate between Dr. Mary Walker and one of the Iggortee chiefs from the World's Fair on the subject of pants."

"It's the opportunity of your lives. I've only one ticket left, and it's going at \$5; do I hear \$6?"

What the colonel did hear was the voice of a big, burly policeman, who told him that if he didn't come down off his perch he would be going to the four courts. The colonel came down.

Pennsylvania Avenue.

Saks &amp; Company

Seventh Street.

During Months of July and August Our Store Closes at 5 p. m. Saturdays 9 p. m.

Sale of High-Grade  
Apparel for  
Young Men and Boys

If mothers and fathers but knew the quality and workmanship invested in our garments—and at a price that will lessen the family expense account—we'd never need say another word relative to our apparel for boys. Instead, we offer unusually good values from time to time for the sake of introducing the high standard of our apparel. This is an instance. The prices are infinitely lower than we have seen quoted for apparel of its class.

Small lots of Single and Double-Breasted Suits in Worsteds, Thibets, Cassimeres of plain or fancy mixture effects. Also Serges, broad shoulders, close-fitting collars; form-fitting or loose coat backs. Sizes 31 to 36.

Values up to \$13.50,  
At \$8.75

## Suits for Boys.

Values up to \$7.50,  
At \$3.75

Double-breasted or Norfolk Coats and Three-garment Suits in plain Black or Blue Serge, Cheviots, Fancy Worsteds, and Cassimeres. Sizes, 7 to 16 years.

## Boys' Knee Trouser Suits.

Small lots of Boys' Suits; Double-breasted or Norfolk Coats; plain Blue Serges, Cheviots, or Fancy Mixtures. Sizes, 8 to 16.

Values up to \$4.00,  
At \$1.95

## Sailor Suits for Boys.

Values up to \$2.50,  
At 95c

Small lots of Sailor Suits for Boys in White Ducks and Fancy patterns. Broken sizes—3 to 12 years.

## \$1 Boys' "Star" Blouse Waists, 59c.

With or without collar. Broken sizes. Just the thing for the little chaps these warm days.

## Boys' Knee Trousers.

Special at 50c

In Blue Serge, Black or Blue Cheviot, Corduroy, and Fancy Mixtures; patent waist bands. Sizes, 3 to 16.

## Boys' Wash Suits.

In plain White, Crash, or Fancy Stripes; plain collar trimmed with suit material; blouse cut full. Sizes, 3 to 8.

Special at 45c